

# U-Boat Sunk In Fight With U. S. Steamer

Raider Destroyed by the Frank H. Buck Off Atlantic Coast

Nearly 90 Shots Are Fired in Half Hour Enemy Was Camouflaged and Flew No Flags, Captain Reports

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 10.—When an American tanker of the navy overseas transport service, the Frank H. Buck, arrived here to-day her master reported he had fought and sunk a submarine of the enemy about 960 miles east of Sandy Hook on Sunday morning.

The captain's brief report of the fight to the Navy Department was such a strong narrative that his superiors are convinced he had destroyed the submarine.

"We know the man and we know the ship," said an officer of high rank, "and we believe that this tanker got the submarine right and sent her to the bottom."

According to eyewitnesses of the combat, the tanker met the U-boat early on Sunday morning. The lookout first reported that "an oil tanker" was dead ahead, about four miles. The skipper took one look through his binoculars and put about immediately.

"That's no tanker," he remarked, "that's a submarine."

Hardly had the tanker gone on the first leg of its zigzag course when shells from the submarine's two six-inch guns began to break over her. Fragments struck the deck, causing trivial damage, but injuring no one.

The German tried in vain to get a broadside bearing on the tanker, but the skipper outmaneuvered him. Meanwhile the gun crew were working their six-inch armor with unusual accuracy. The enemy with his two six-inch guns was giving two shots for the American's one, but the fire of the tanker was more accurate. Every man on board the merchantman that could be spared from actual duty crowded aft and encouraged the gunners.

The American gun crew fired thirty-one shots in thirty minutes, and two of the last three shots hit the submarine square amidships. A geyser of water, thick oil smoke and vapor shot upward several hundred feet from the first hit, and after the second American shell tore into the German the ship disappeared.

## American Ship Dora Is Sunk by U-Boat In Attack on Convoy

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The American ship Dora, formerly under the British flag, was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine, it is reported, on the coast of France, as the result of an attack on a cargo convoy. The crew was saved.

## Draft to Call 19-20, 32-36 Classes First

Continued from page 1

students at colleges, General Crowder replied:

"How many there will be I do not know, but all who report and are physically qualified will be inducted into the service and permitted to continue their studies until such time as they may be sent to non-commissioned officers' schools, officers' training schools, vocational schools or to camp for general service."

While the total number of registrants between eighteen and twenty is estimated at 3,000,000, provision has been made to care for 150,000 at the 400 colleges designated by the War Department. This number, it was pointed out, would not seriously drain the man-power estimated as available to be sent to camp. It was likewise pointed out that youths who fail to show promise as potential officers or technicians while in college, will be transferred immediately to training camps and take their places with other registrants who are called into service in the regular way.

In further explaining the duties of advisory boards to be appointed to assist the district boards in determining deferred classifications General Crowder laid stress upon the necessity of registrants claiming deferred classification on both industrial and dependency grounds. He declared that it was the duty of registrants to claim exemption on all grounds their status in life suggested, as these claims were to aid to the boards in the task of classification.

General Crowder likewise urged that not only the registrant himself, but his employer or any individual having an interest in the continuance of the reg-

istrant in civil life, should seek exemption of the registrant. He argued against what he termed "mistaken chivalry" that might be practised by some registrants who decline to claim deferment when legitimately entitled to it.

"The boards will do all they possibly can on their own initiative to reach a just decision, even where no claim is expressly made," General Crowder said, "but the boards will welcome and will need all the aid that can be furnished by the indication of a claim made for deferment. With this aid the process will become a simple and speedy one. Time and labor will not be wasted on needless search, and ample time will be gained for thorough attention to those cases explicitly raising a question of occupational deferments."

"Ordinarily the registrant himself will indicate the claim on his questionnaire. But if, through mistaken chivalry, he should fail to do so, another may make it for him. In industry, agriculture or other occupations this other person will naturally be his employer or some other representative of his associated group."

Outlining the reason for employers claiming exemption for their men General Crowder said:

"The employer, or other third person, in such cases, should make the claim, as in this situation he represents the nation, because (in the statistical phrase) the maintenance of the military establishment or of national interest during the emergency requires that some well advised third person should look after that national interest which the registrant himself may not have sufficiently considered."

"I wish to urge employers (and other persons) that they charge themselves more systematically than hitherto with this responsibility. I have referred to such third persons as 'well advised,' and this is the place to emphasize to employers the importance of making these recommendations well advised for the execution of this duty."

"How many employers having charge of some industrial or other occupational group have hitherto taken pains to inform their subordinates systematically which of their employees are registrants and which are not?"

"How many have studied carefully the required conditions for occupational deferment as laid down in the President's regulations pursuant to the statute?"

"How many have made it a point to survey their entire plant so as to single out the really indispensable individuals?"

"With the coming of a more extensive registration an even larger outlook is necessary. The general industrial conditions of the country of skilled men in the industry at large, the possibilities of training substitutes, the availability of women workers—these are some of the considerations which bear directly on the need of occupational deferment as related to the need of the army."

General Crowder to-day asked that all employers be given sufficient time off Thursday to complete their registration.

"While the registration booths will be open everywhere from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.," he said, "it is desirable not to have the bulk of the work of the registrants crowded into the closing hours of the day."

## New York to Make A Gala Affair of New Registration

The registering of one million men in this city to-morrow will be done in a setting of flags, music and general celebration, resembling the observance of a great victory. The preparations for this gala day have been under way since last night when General Crowder, in Washington, declared that "I want every flag flying and every band playing on registration day."

With the patriotic and other organizations throughout the city will stage fitting ceremonies and householders will send their flags to full mast, businesses will observe the occasion by closing for all or part of the day.

Mayor Hylan announced yesterday that all city employees will be allowed all the time they need to register during the day. Four hundred trade associations have been advised by Martin Conboy, director of the draft in this city, to inform their members to extend a like privilege to their employees. Mr. Conboy hopes to avoid congestion at the registration polls in this way.

The Stock Exchange and the Cotton Exchange will be deserted as on a legal holiday. Schools will be closed, while thousands of men will register at the institutions which their children attend. The city will be a scene of activity in the registration in many instances.

Between 10,000 and 12,000 registrars have been carefully instructed for the gigantic task. The city has been divided into twenty-seven inspection districts, with schools as the headquarters. Interpreters for thirty-two languages have been recruited. Some, together with scores of registrars, will be placed at five concentration points to act as a reserve in case of emergencies.

The police and volunteers placarded the city yesterday with posters in fourteen languages reading as follows: "Selective Service Draft. Register early. Failure to register may involve punishment or loss of the right of deferred classification and immediate induction into the army."

Men of the new draft age who will be out of the city to-morrow must appear before their local boards to-day and after making affidavit to the effect that their absence is essential, will be allowed to fill out a registration card. They must leave a stamped envelope with their out of town address. On registration day they will be mailed their card.

The British Bureau of Information announced yesterday that all English men between eighteen and forty-five and not previously registered, whether exempted by the British Ambassador or not, must register this morning when their airplane fell north of Fort Worth. Both were attached to Carruthers' Field.

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## Gompers Faces Hard Fight at Labor Congress

Opposes Many Delegates Favoring Conferences With Enemy Leaders

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

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LONDON, Sept. 10.—Interesting developments are expected at the meeting of the inter-allied labor delegates here on September 16, 17 and 18, when British, French, Italian, Belgian, Serbian, Greek, American, and possibly Russian representatives will exchange views as to the war aims.

Before coming to England Samuel Gompers cabled to the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress and the General Federation of Labor that he would attend such a conference if one was held. He ignored the labor party, apparently under the delusion that the differences here were between the trade unionists and Socialists rather than between the right and left wings of the labor movement, both of which are composed of Socialists and trade unionists. Similarly he addressed his cable to the French Confederation of Labor and ignored the Socialist organization.

On the understanding that the conference would include all the labor organizations it was called, and Mr. Gompers accepted this provision. The plans for holding the conference are going ahead, but the British and French have taken the attitude that Mr. Gompers is the initiator of the plan and that he must take charge of the entire scheme.

Mr. Gompers made no attempt at the Derby congress last week to convert any of its war aims to a policy different from that of the labor party, which is a political and working class movement.

British leaders who will attend the congress include J. H. Thomas, Robert Smillie, Margaret Bonhöf, D. J. W. Ouden, Havelock Wilson, Arthur Henderson, Ramsay MacDonald, Sidney Webb, J. A. Clynes, Philip Snowden, E. W. Jowett, Ben Turner and Will Thorne, representing every shade of labor opinion here.

The French majority Socialist delegation will be led by Jean Longuet, while Albert Thomas and Renaudel will appear for the minority Socialists. Joubert will represent the French Confederation of Labor. Italy is sending three Socialist delegates.

It is not unlikely that even the most confident hopes of final victory could permit the enemy in the long run to avoid considering whether the most terrific exertions and sacrifices can longer be justified in order to carry through principles which are not the enemy's monopoly, or to regulate the affairs of other peoples who can manage them quite as well themselves.

"I believe that a careful and sincere investigation would bring many on the other side to realize that they often are fighting for imaginary things. It may be an ungrateful task to want to communicate one's own perceptions of things to the enemy."

"The enemy group can, if it wishes, convince itself that in all questions of humanity and justice and of future international relations it will encounter on the part of our group no opposition and will be in line with our existing progressive aspirations. But at the same time it will meet our determination to continue steadfastly to stand up for our good right."

"Our adversaries need only provide an opportunity in a calm exchange of views—some sort of direct informative discussion is thinkable which would be far from being peace negotiations—of discussing and weighing everything which to-day separates the belligerent parties, and no further fighting will perhaps be needed to bring them closer together."

"This question arises," said the Foreign Minister, "Isn't it a crime against humanity even to think of completely ridding down a structure which has become historical, and which certainly here and there needs improvement, but is only capable of improvement in order to enable a paradise in future on its ruins? The defect in this, however, is that in accordance with the destructive methods of our enemies it can only be created with a much too great sacrifice."

Thinks Price Too Great

"Count the past hecatombs of this war. Think of those to come, and ask whether striving to attain war aims at such a price is justifiable—war aims in which the principle of justice is put foremost—without investigating whether an understanding could not be reached by a fair application of that principle."

It is unthinkable that even the most confident hopes of final victory could permit the enemy in the long run to avoid considering whether the most terrific exertions and sacrifices can longer be justified in order to carry through principles which are not the enemy's monopoly, or to regulate the affairs of other peoples who can manage them quite as well themselves.

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## Vienna Women Riot to Keep Troops at Home

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The continued advance of the Entente Allies on the battlefield in France is making a profound impression on Austria-Hungary, according to a dispatch from Zurich to "The Evening Star."

The recent departure of Austrian troops from Vienna caused riotous scenes in the Austrian capital.

Thousands of angry women, the dispatch says, raided the railway stations protesting against the departure of the men.

## Hun Cabinet Changes Seen As Peace Move

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any, if, indeed, this at all is possible," said Baron Burian.

An exchange of views, said the Foreign Minister, need not take the form of peace negotiations, but would have as its purpose the consideration of all things which are keeping the belligerent powers apart.

Burian advanced his suggestion in declaring that the adversaries of the Central Powers need only provide the opportunity "in a calm exchange of views—some sort of direct, informative discussion is thinkable which would be far from being peace negotiations—of discussing and weighing everything which to-day separates the belligerent parties, and no further fighting will perhaps be needed to bring them closer together."

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## Bolsheviks Yoke In North Russia Finally Thrown Off

Washington Embassy Gets Encouraging Report From Tschakovsky

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Contact has been established by the Russian Embassy here with the newly organized independent governments in Northern Russia and Siberia.

Archangel, Sept. 5 (Delayed). Many of the Bolsheviks engaged against the Allies in the north are ignorant as to the identity of the forces they are fighting, an American official who has returned from the Bolshevik front with prisoners informed the correspondent to-day. Some of the captured Bolsheviks declared their commanders claimed that the soldiers dressed in the uniforms of the Allied Powers were only Russian White Guards masquerading. Another prisoner thought he was fighting against the Germans.

At one place the Bolsheviks sent a force of mere boys, fourteen to fifteen years old, to the front under threat of death unless they fought against the Russo-Allied forces.

The Russian Embassy, having entered into contact with various national organizations newly arisen in Russia, has received by cable to-day, among other direct information, the following statement signed by Nicholas Tschakovsky, president of the government of Northern Russia:

"ARCHANGEL, Aug. 31.—In the region of Northern Russia the yoke of the Bolsheviks is thrown off. In accord with the Allies, the government of the region of Northern Russia, not recognizing the peace treaty signed by the Bolsheviks, has declared its independence. It is the purpose of the government to set up again a great and indivisible Russia."

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that they left Finland because the Germans were forcibly mobilizing for work on the Murman coast both White and Red Guards from among the refugees.

The Germans have sought to compel the Finns to give the Bolsheviks the Kola peninsula. Failing in this, a German force said to number 60,000 has been sent into Finland. Its purpose is to attack the Allies.

The land is covered with marshes and woods, and the Germans cannot hope to conduct an expedition there until the ground freezes. Accordingly, they are trying to build a narrow gauge railroad to cut the Murman line south of Kola.

## Bolsheviks Fighting Allies Told Enemy Is German Army

(By The Associated Press)

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